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NEW TREATMENT FOR WOUNDS DEVELOPED;
SOCIALIZED CLINICS CRITICIZED

DICHLORODIETHYL SULFIDE APPLIED TO WOUNDS -- Trybuna Ludu, No 252, 13 Sep 49

Dr Aleksandrowicz of Krakow University has discovered a method of using dichlorodiethyl sulfide (Iperite) for treating wounds and ulcers. Ulcers of the limbs which had resisted any other treatment were healed within a few days by intravenous shots of nitrogenous dichlorodiethyl sulfide. It can also be used, although with less success, for the treatment of inflammation and malignant growths, such as tumors and certain types of lung cancer. A new method has been developed to determine the quantities in which the new drug can be administered: one drop of nitrogenous dichlorodiethyl sulfide is diluted with alcohol and applied to the patient's skin and the drug is subsequently administered according to the reaction.

The Polish Pharmaceutical Enterprises have already started production of the new medicine, called "Nitrogramulogen," but, so far, only on a small scale. Generally speaking, the new drug does not cure the disease, but heals the sores and arrests the growth of ulcers, in this way improving the condition of tuberculosis and cancer patients.

HOSPITAL OF THE HOLY GHOST RECONSTRUCTED -- Rzeczpospolita, No 247, 8 Sep 49

The Hospital of the Holy Ghost in the Czyste suburb of Warsaw was one of the most severely damaged, but has now been reconstructed to include 11 wards with a total of 615 beds. Two more wards, for surgery and bone tuberculosis, comprising 120 beds, are located at Konstancin. There is also a training school for nurses and a child center.

Two more buildings are now being restored: the administration building and Pavilion Number 7, which will contain the kitchen and laundry.

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MODEL MEDICAL CENTER AT PRAGA -- Zycie Warszawy, No 247, 8 Sep 49

The medical center at 337 Grochowska Street in the Praga suburb of Warsaw is considered a model health institution. It comprises 16 clinics for tuberculosis, trachoma, venereal diseases, alcoholism, children's diseases, maternity cases, etc. The center is under the direction of Dr Sobolewski and, besides doctors, employs 13 nurses and four hygienists. It also includes a training school for nurses. A bathhouse provides facilities for 100 baths a day at the low price of 20 zlotys a bath. However, the clinic still has no electric refrigeration.

CHARGE DELAYS, LACK OF MEDICINES -- Zycie Warszawy, No 247, 8 Sep 49

A discussion conducted in "Letters to the Editor" shows that patients in need of surgical treatment in socialized clinics sometimes arrive at 0500 or 0600 to receive a number for admittance and have to wait in long lines at one overcrowded window. Victims of accidents are received out of line but are not being informed of this privilege. Clinics are conducted by directors (not doctors) who favor doctors sending few patients to hospitals and prescribing medicine sparingly. Pharmacies in smaller places carry an inadequate supply of medicine, because domestic pharmaceutical production is small and purchases abroad have to be restricted to save foreign exchange. Patients sometimes have to wait 2 days to be X-rayed. At the Warsaw Social Security Clinic six persons are admitted to the X-ray room at one time and no sanitary precautions are taken.

EMERGENCY STATIONS TO BE INCREASED -- Zycie Warszawy, No 252, 13 Sep 49

Downtown Warsaw, so far, has only one emergency hospital for victims of accidents. It is located at 56 Rosa Street and handles about 200 cases a day. An auxiliary station is located on Grochowska Street in the Praga suburb. The Six-Year Plan will provide four more emergency stations at Praga, Zoliborz, Mokotow, and Wola suburbs.

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